Continued from First Page.

norizon, the leaders of the nation rai-led round the King in his resolution to cluse the demand and to prepare for refuse the demand and to prepare for resistance. They were aware of the danger which would confront the civilian population of the country if it were tempted to take part in the work of natural defence. Orders were accordingly said by the civil governors of provactes, and by the burgomasters of towns, that the civilian inhabitants were to take no part in hostilities and to offer no provocation to the invaders. That no excuse might be furnished for severities, the population of many important towns were instructed to surrender all firearms into the hands of the local officials.

This happened on August 2. On the evening of August 3 the German troops crossed the frontier. The storm burst so suddenly that seither party had time to adjust its mind to the situation. The Germans seem to have expected an easy passage. The Belgian population, never dreaming of an attack, were startled and stupefied.

German-soldiers had arrived on the 15th at Blegny Trembleur and seized a quantity of wine. On the 15th prisoners were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were same day 200 (so-called) hostages were same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster. The taken: four, including the priest and the burgomaster shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages resistance. They were aware of the danger which would confront the civilian population of the country if it were tempted to take part in the work of national defence. Orders were accordingly issued by the civil governors of prov-

# Villages Pillaged and Burned.

the extreme horrors of war. "On the the streme horrors of war. "On the the of August." says one witness, "at Herve" (a village not far from the frontier), "I saw at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, near the station, five the dispute, the results are known with the afternoon, near the station, five the first German the Quai des Pecheurs were systematically the station of the Quai des Pecheurs were systematically the station of the Quai des Pecheurs were systematically the station of the Quai des Pecheurs were systematically the station of t opps I had seen. They were followed a German officer and some soldiers in a motor car. The men in the car called out to a couple of young fellows who were standing about thirty yards shot while trying to escape before the away. The young men, being afraid, ran off and then the Germans fired and Liege Fire Brigade turned out but was killed one of them named D——." The murder of this innocent fugitive civilian was a prelude to the burning and pillage was a prelude to the burning and pillage of Herve and of other villages in the neighborhood, to the indiscriminate shooting of civilians of both sexes and to the organized military execution of batches of selected males. Thus at Herve some fifty men escaping from the burning houses were selected taken outs. burning houses were seized, taken out-side the town and shot. At Melen, a hamlet west of Herve, forty men were square itself. In one household alone the father shot. In one household alone the father and mother (names given) were shot, the daughter died after being repeatedly outraged and the son was wounded. Nor were children exempt. "About Au-gust 4," says one witness, "near Vottem. man, a woman and a girl about 9, who had been killed. They were on the threshold of a house, one on the top of the other, as if they had been shot down.

# one after the other, as they tried to Civilians Slaughtered.

neighborhood and the wholesale slaugh-ter of civilians, such as occurred at Herve, Micheroux and Soumagne, appear to be connected with the exaspera-tion caused by the resistance of Fort Fleron, whose guns barred the main talking excitedly—apparently Germans. I call out 'Halt, who's there?' Suddenly rapid fire is opened upon us, which I can only escape by quickly jumping .n with bullets and fragments of wall and pieces of glass flying around me. I call out 'Halt, here Field Patrol.'

some civilians were captured by Ger-man soldiers, who took steps to put them to death forthwith, but were restrained by the arrival of an officer. The prisoners subsequently were taken to Battice and five were shot in a eld. No reason was assigned for their

destroyed in part. From the 8th to the 10th over 300 houses were burned at Herve, while mounted men shot into

doors and windows to prevent the es-cape of the inhabitants. At Heure ie Romain on or about the

which contained valuables of this kind, was protected for a time by a notice posted on the door by officers. This was cloud had risen on the Eastern mittee. After the removal of the valuables this house also was burned.

## Priest and Burgomaster Shot.

German soldiers had arrived on the

fied on by Russian students. The diary August 4 the roads converging persons were shot. The Beigian wit-Liege from northeast, east and nesses vehemently deny that there had were covered with German Death's been any provocation given, some statyouth were covered with German beath's been any provocation given, some stat-Head Hussars and Uhlans pressing forward to seize the passage over the Meuse. From the very beginning of the operations the civilian population of the villages bying upon the line of the German advance were made to experience a citizen was warned by a friendly Ger-

the Quai des Pecheurs were systemati-cally fired with benzine, and many inhabitants were burned alive in their The not allowed to extinguish the fire. Its willian carts, however, were usefully employed

after this date. Outrages, however, continued in various places in the province.

For example, on or about the 21st of August, at Pepinster, two witnesses were seized as hostages and were threatened, together with five others, that unless they could discover a civilian who was alleged to have shot a soldier in the leg.

At 6 o'clock on the following morning, alleged to have shot a soldier in the leg. alleged to have shot a soldier in the leg, they would be shot themselves. They escaped their fate because one of the hostages convinced the officer that the hostages convinced the officer that the square where the sexes were sepa-alleged shooting, if it took place at all, rated. Three men were then shot and a took place if the Commune of Cornesse fourth was bayonetted. A German or of civilians, such as occurred at lerve, Micheroux and Soumagne, and

tion were not confined to the villages mentioned above, but appear to have been general throughout this district from the very outbreak of the war.

An entry in one of the diaries says:
"We crossed the Belgian frontier on 15th August, 1914, at 24 150 in the foregood. Erraged by the losses which they had suspicious of the temper of experiment of the legislan in population and probably hinking that by exceptional severities at the outset they could cow the significant of the legislan mation, the German of the series and the mation of the Relgian nation, the German of the series and the mation of the Relgian nation, the German of the series and the mation of the Relgian nation, the German of the series and the mation of the Relgian nation, the German of the series and the solders, but there is no reduced the population of firing on the salarity appears to have been more and the mation and probably and the state of the Relgian nation, the German of the series and the series are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel accurate dates are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are proved the should be a mass of rulns."

A the outset they could cow the should be a mark the proving the proving the should be a mass of rulns."

We crossed the Belgian frontier on 15th Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot. The Colonel are picked out, taken to the banks of the Mause and there shot the should be a mass of rulns."

We crossed the Belgian frontier on 15th Mause and there shot the should be a mass The outrages on the civilian populaout of it bursts our baggage train, and the fourth company of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, who had lost their way and been shelled by our own arrived at the town of Wandre. Here the houses were spared, but everything with a child on each knee. A paralytic was midlery. From the point D.P. (shown in diary) I shoot a civilian with rifle at 400 meters slap through the head, as we afterwards ascertained." Within a few ons was found. The inhabitants withouts, Hoffman, while in house 3, was himself under fire from his own company under fire from his own company and narrowly escaped being killed. A German, ignorant that house 3 had been occupied, reported, as was the fact, been occupied, reported, as was the fact, and they fell back into the found of the found of the morning. We then a hard the was murdered in his kitchen where he was sitting with a child on each knee. A paralytic was marked in his kitchen where he was sitting with a child on each knee. A paralytic was marked the houses were supred. At last we were out of the town and everything went in ruins. In one house a whole collection of wasphouse, the massacre were kept as prisoners and compelled to clear the houses of corpses and bury them in trenches. These prisoners and bury them in trenches and bury them in trenches. The massacre were subsequently used as a shelter and protection of was prisoners. reported, as was the fact, rang out and they fell back into the bridge which the Germans had been fired upon from that green grass and slept forever." ["Die across the river and were so us that he had been fired upon from that green grass and slept forever." ["Die house. He had been challenged by the field patrol, and failed to give the countersign. Hoffman continues: "Ten minutes later, people approach who are dieses Erschlessen war direkt herzzerreisend wie sie alle knieben und beteten. aber dies half kein Erbarmen. Ein paar Schusse krackten und die fielen lings in das grüne Gras und verschliefen für immer."]

# VALLEYS OF MEUSE AND

The evidence with regard to the Province of Namur is less voluminous than that relating to the north of Belgium. This is largely due to the fact that the testimony of soldiers is seldom twailable, as the towns and villages once occupied by the Germans were seldom reoccupied by the opposing troops and the number of refugees who have reached England from the Namur district is comparatively small.

the hospital had fired upon the Germans were seldom reoccupied by the opposing troops and the number of refugees who have reached England from the Namur district is comparatively small.

Andenne is a small town on the Meuse between Liege and Namur, lying opposite the village of Seilles (with which it is connected by a bridge over the river), and was one of the earlier places reached on the German advance up the Meuse. In order to understand the story of the massacre which occurred there on Thursday, Aug. 20, the following facts should be borns in mind: The German advance was hotly contested by Belgian and French troops on the left bank of the Meuse on the heights of Seilles. At S.A. M. on the nineteenth the Belgians found further resistance impossible in the district, and retired under shelter of the forts of Namur. As they resired they belgian soldier who had been taken prisoner saw three civilian fellow prisone

volver in hand. The house of a witness, which contained valuables of this kind, was protected for a time by a notice posted on the door by officers. This notice has been produced to the committee. After the removal of the valuables this house also were gathered to-gether.

Monsieur Tielmans, the Burgomaster, oldent which is goes far to explain their subsequent conduct. Hostages were collected, until 200 men, some of whom were invalids, were gathered to-gether with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops whom were invalids, were gathered to-gether with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops whom were invalids, were gathered to-gether with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops when were invalids, were gathered to-gether with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops when were invalids, were gathered to-gether with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops when were invalids, were gathered to-gether with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops when were shown and the some of the troops when the first troops were drunk.

On the following day a number of the civilians were shot under the orders of an officer, together with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops were drunk.

On the following day a number of the civilians were shot under the orders of an officer, together with the Burgomaster, officers, the bound also some of the troops when the short were drunk.



Harold Cox.

that several thousand Germans en-tered the town and made arrangements to spend the night there. Thus, on the evening on the 19th August a large body of German troops were in posses-sion of the town, which they had en-tered without any resistance on the part of the allied armies or of the ci-vilian population.

Slaughter Continued Two Hours About 4:30 o'clock on the next after-noon shots were fired from the left bank of the Meuse and replied to by the Ger-mans in Andenne. The village of Andenne had been isolated from the district on the left bank of the Meuse by the destruction of the bridge, and there is nothing to suggest that the firing on the left came from the in-habitants of Andenne. Almost immediately, however, the slaughter of these inhabitants began and continued for over two hours and intermittently during

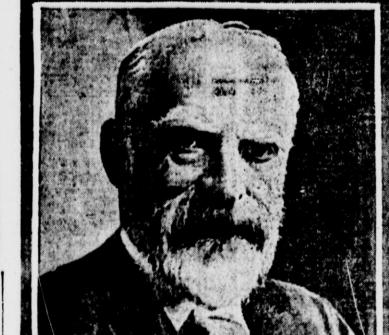
army gave itself up to drink through the month of August. When the fire slackened about 7 Outrages Throughout District.

No depositions are before us which deal with events in the city of Liege after this date. Outrages, however, continued in various places in the province.

When the fire slackened about 7 o'clock many of the townspeople fied in the direction of the quarries; others remained in their houses. At this moment the whole of the district round the station was on fire and houses were formally the contract of the contract

had been staying in the neighborhood

A few days later the Germans cele-brated a Fete Nocturne in the square. Hot wine, looted in the town, was drunk and the women were compelled to give and the women were compelled to give three cheers for the Kaiser and to sing "Deutschland uber Allea." The fight around Namur was accom-



Viscount James Bryce.

# MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

The members of the commission are: VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE-Former Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; former president of Board of Trade; Ambassador to United

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK- Judge of Admiralty Court of Cinque Ports since 1914; editor of "Law Reports" since 1895; formerly corpus profeasor of jurisprudence, Oxford University; author of many works on law SIR EDWARD CLARKE-Former Solicitor-General, retiring from bar

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON-Barrister; former professor of law and principal Owens College, Manchester; former vice-chancellor Victoria University and adviser to Bombay University; member of Parliament 1895-98. H. A. L. FISHER-Vice-Chancellor Sheffield University since 1912; delivered Lowell lectures in Boston, 1909; member Royal Commission on Public Services of India, 1912-13; author of histories

HAROLD COX-Editor Edinburgh Review since 1912; former instructor nathematics in Mohammedan College at Aligarh. SIR KENELM E. DIGBY-County Court Judge, 1892-94; permanent Under Secretary of State at Home Office, 1895-1903; barrister.

were seized in their house and shot in the courtyard of a neighboring country house. The son was shot first. The father was compelled to stand close to the feet of his son's corpse and to fix of forty in three rows in the middle of forty in three rows in the middle of

Then it stops, and there appears Lieut.

Then it stops, and there appears Lieut.

SAMBRE.

While the First Army, under the common the control of our house; no wonder, if he does not of our house; no wonder, if he does not of our house; no wonder, if he does not of our house; no wonder, if he does not not read to the stops of the control of the stops, and there appears Lieut.

While the First Army, under the common to give the counterign. The entry, which is some first of the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the stops of the counterign. The entry of the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the stops of the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the counterign is the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the counterign is the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the counterign is the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the counterign is the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the counterign is the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the counterign of the counterign. The entry of the counterign is the counterign of the countering of the counterign of the countering of the counterign of t Other outrages committed at Jumet,
Bouffloulz, Charlerol, Marchiennes-auPont, Couillet and Maubeuge are described in the Asportition of Dinatal gave
any provocation or that any other defence can be put forward to justify the
treatment inflicted upon its citizens. scribed in the depositions given in the

A clear statement of the outrages a Dinant, which many travellers will re-call as a singularly picturesque town on the Meuse, is given by one witness, who says that the Germans began burning houses in the Rue St. Jacques on the 21st of August and that every house in the street was burned. On the following

given) who were looking at the Ger-man soldiers were killed before her eyes for no apparent reason. The prin-cipal massacre at Tamines took place about August the 23rd. A witness de-in the street. There they found another family, and the two families were driven with their hands above their heads along the Rue Grande. All the houses cipal massacre at Tamines took place about August the 23rd. A witness describes how he saw the public square littered with corpses, and after a search found those of his wife and child, a little girl of seven.

Another witness, who lived near Taminess, went there on August 27, and says: "It is absolutely destroyed and a mass of ruins."

At Morlanwelz, about this time, the

is eyes upon him while he himself was not. The corpse of the young man shot in the garden was carried into the house ind put on a bed. The next morning and put on a bed. The next morning its lide from some point near the prison and the civilians were hurried the back to their cells. Half an hour later house they fetched straw, packed it the same forty men were brought back round the bed on which the corpse was lying and set fire to it and burnt the there was a second fusillade like the A vivid picture of the events at Montigny-sur-Sambre has been given by a witness of high standing who had exceptional opportunities of observation. In the early morning of Saturday, August 22, Uhlans reached Montigny. The French army was about 4 kilometers away, but on a hill near the villings were a detachment of French about 150 to 200 strong lying the control of the prison. They went between two lines of troops to Roche Bayard, about a kilometer away. An hour later the women and children were separated and the prisoners were brought back to Dinant, prisoners were brought back to Dinant, prisoners away, but on a hill near the villings were a detachment of French about 150 to 200 strong lying the control of the prison the witness of bodies.

of the German army from Dinant to Rethel on the Alsne, a graphic account is given in the diary of a Saxon officer. [Note—A copy of this diary was given by the French military authorities to the British Headquarters Staff in France, and the latter have communicated it to the Committee.] This diary confirms what is clear from the evi-dence as a whole both as regards these and other districts, that civilians were constantly taken as prisoners, often dragged from their homes and shot



Sir Edward Clarke.

The houses and villages were pillaged and property wantonly destroyed

## THE AERSCHOT, MALINES, VIL-VORDE AND LOUVAIN QUADRANGLE.

About August 9 a powerful screen of avairy masking the general advance of the first and second German armies was thrown forward into the provinces of Brabant and Limburg. The progress of the invaders was contested at several points, probably near Tirlemont on the Louvain road, and at Diest, Haelen and Schaffen on the Aerschot road, by de-tachments of the main Beigian army which was drawn up upon the line of the Dyle. In their preliminary skirmishes the Belgians more than once gained dvantages, but after the fall on August is of the last of the Liège forts the treat line of railway which runs through Liege toward Brussels and Antwerp in one direction and toward Namur and the French frontier in another fell into he hands of the Germans. From this

many of the villages, such as Sempst.

Hofstade and Eppeghem, in the neighborhood. And just as numerous outborhood. And just as numerous outborhood in the civilian population had bideous light of the fire I saw them for Two witnesses speak of having seen eed (in certain cases) terrible outrages. but these had been, it would appear, solated acts, some of which are attribued by witnesses to indignation at the heck at Haelen, while others may have been the consequence of drunkenness. But the battle of Malines had results of

In the first place it was the occasion of numerous murders committed by the German army in retreating through the derman army in retreating through the villages of Sempst, Hofstade, Eppeghem. Elewyt, and elsewhere. In the second place, it led, as it will be shown later, to the massacres, plunderings, and burnings at Louvain, the signal for which was provided by shots exchanged between the German arms. tween the German army retreating after its repulse at Malines and some mem-bers of the German garrison of Louvain, who mistock their fellow coun-rymen for Belgians. Lastly, the en-counter at Malines seems to have stung Germans into establishing a reign of terror in so much of the district corprised in the quadrangle as remained helr power. Many houses were de-troyed and their contents stolen. Hunreds of prisoners were locked up arious churches, and were in some in ances marched about from one village another. Some of these were finally enducted to Louvain and linked up with ands of prisoners taken in Louvain, and sent to Germany and else-

On September 11, when the Germans were driven out of Aerschot across the river Demer by a successful sortic from Antwerp, murders of civilians were tak-Antwerp, murders of civilians were taking place in the villages which the Belgian army then recaptured from the Germans. These crimes bear a strong resemblance to those committed in Hofstade and other villages after the battle

# AERSCHOT AND DISTRICT.

### Period I. (August 19 and Following Daya). The German army entered Aerschot

quite early in the morning. Workmen going to their work were seized and taken as hostages.

The Germans, apparently already irritated, proceeded to make a search for the priests and threatened to burn the inciting the inhabitants to fire on the troops, and when he denied it Burgomaster was blamed by the c The priest then showed the officer the notices os the walls, signed by the At Heure ie Romain on or about the fifth of August all the male inhabitants, including some bedridden old men, were imprisoned in the church. The burgomaster's brother and the priest were bayonetted.

On or about the 14th and 15th the willages of the forts of Namur. As villages of Vise was completely destroyed. Officers directed the incendiaries, who which and china were removed from worked methodically with berisine. Aftiques and china were removed from their nection, by officers, who guarded the plunder resistance of the Meuse between Namur and Charleroi, the street was burned. On the following day an engagement took place between left bank of the Meuse between Namur and Charleroi, the street was burned. On the following day an engagement took place between the first fortnight in August the Belgians found further resistance impossible in the district, and retired unsative and children. On the morning of the 23d, about 5 on the willages in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willages in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willages in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willages in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willage in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willages in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willages in the district it is proved that a large number of civilians, among the willage in the district it is proved that a large of the same departs of a bank with his wife and children. On the morning of the 23d, about 5 on the morning of the street was burned. On the direction of the street was burned. On the wh

whom were invalids, were gathered together.

Monsieur Tielmans, the Burgomaster, was then ordered by some German officers to address the crowd and to tell them to hand in any weapons which they might have in their possession at the Town Hall, and to warn them that any one who was found with weapons would be killed. As a matter or fact, the arms in the possession of civilians had already been collected at the beginning of the war. The Burgomaster's speech resulted in the delivery of one gun which had been used for pigeon shooting. The hostages were then released. Throughout the day the town was looted by the soldiers. Many shop windows were broken, and the contents of the shop fronts ransacked.

A shot was fired about 7 o'clock in the evening, by which time many of the soldiers were drunk. The Germans were not of one mind as to the direction from which the shot proceeded. Some said it came from a Jeweller's chop, and some said it came from a Jeweller's chop, and some was hit by this shot, but thereafter German soldiers began to fire in various directions at people in the streets.

It is said that a German general or

the square, that some of these soldiers were drunk and let off their rifles, that livery up of all arms in the hands of in the volley one of the officers standing at the window of the Burgomaster's Some of the survivors were compelled. ter had gone to take refuge in the cellar, reburied in consecrated ground sible for the occurrence which served then still plainly visible as the pretext for their subsequent exethe town.

### Mme. Tielman's Account.

the hands of the Germans. From this moment the advance of the main army was swift and irresistible. On August 29 Louvain and Aerschot were occupied by the Germans, the former without relistance, the latter after a struggle of the main army ter's wife, which is printed in the fifth report of the Belgian Commission. The letter is as follows:

[Note—This account agrees substantially with that given in a latter part of this report, and depositions relating to this report, and depositions relating to this report, and depositions relating to the printed in the fifth report of the Belgian Commission. The letter is as follows:

by the Germans, the former without resistance, the latter after a struggle which resulted early in the day in the retirement of the Belgian army upon Antwerp. On August 20 the invaders made their entry into Brussels.

The quadrangle of territory bounded by the towns of Aerschot, Malines. Vilvorde and Louvain is a rich agricultural tract, studded with small villages and comprising two considerable cities. Louvain and Malines. This district on August 19 passed into the hands of the Germans, and, owing perhaps to its proximity to Antwerp, then the seat of the Belgian Germans were encamped, and distinctly saw two columns of smoke followed by a fustilisted: the Germans were firing on the houses, and forcing their way into the Belgian Government and headquarters of the Belgian army, it became from that date a scene of chronic outrage, with respect to which the committee has received a great mass of evidence.

The witnesses to these occurrences are said: 'The General is dead, where is the Burgomaster?" My husband said to me. This will be serious for me. As he went This will be serious for me.' As he went forward, I said to the Aide-de-Camp. Tou can see for yourself, sir, that my husband did not fire.' That makes no difference,' he said, 'he is responsible. My husband was taken off. My son, who was at my side, took us into another cellar. The same Alde-de-Camp came and dragged him out, and made him walk in front of him, kicking him as he went. The poor boy could hardly walk. That morning when they came to the Evidence given goes to show that the That morning when they came to the town the Germans had fired through the windows of the houses, and a bullet had accident but to deliberate purpose. The ome into the room where my son was. and he had been wounded in the calf by for the most part appear to have been the ricochet. After my husband and son inflicted with the bayonet. had gone, I was dragged all through the In Malines itself many bodies were

ofstade and Eppegnem, in the period. And just as numerous outinges against the civilian population had
een the immediate consequence of the
emporary repuise of the German vanfrom Fort Fleron, so a large body
of depositions testify to the fact that a
sudden outburst of crueity was the response of the German army to the Belsponse of the German vanmy husband and my boy tied together.

The houses were set on fire with
sponse of the German army to the Belsponse of the German vanmy husband and my boy tied together.

On a side road the corpse of a civilian
wound in his stomach, and by his side
the dead body of a boy of the German vanmy husband and my boy tied together.

We body of a young man pierced by
the bo

field on the road to Louvain and kept killed with the bayonet.
there all night. Meanwhile many of the In a cafe a young man, also killed inhabitants were collected in the square. with the bayonet, was holding his hands

man soldiers began to fire in various directions at people in the streets.

It is said that a German general or colonel was killed at the Burgomaster's house. As far as the committee have been able to ascertain, the identity of the officer has never been revealed. The German version of the story is that he was killed by the fifteen-year-old son of the Burgomaster; the committee, however, is satisfied by the evidence of several independent witnesses that some German officers were standing at the window of the Burgomaster's house, that a large body of German troops were in the square, that some of these soldiers.

Gelrode.

On the same day, at Gelrode, a small village close to Aerschot, twenty-five civilians were imprisoned in the church: seven were taken out by fifteen German soldiers in charge of an officer just outside. One of the seven tried to run away, whereupon all the six who remained behind alive were shot. This was on the night of August 19. No provocation whatever had been searched and no arms had been found upon them there, as at Aerschot, precautions had been taken previously to secure the de-

house fell, that at the time of the acci- to dig graves for the seven. At a later dent the wife and son of the Burgomas- date the corpses were disinterred and and that neither the Burgomaster nor marks of the bullets in the brick wall his son were in the least degree respon- against which the six were shot were day a woman was shot by some Gercution, and for the firing and sack of man soldiers as she was walking home the town. yards and for no apparent reason. [Note.—This account agrees substan- at Campenhout is given in a later part

Period II. (August 25.)

Immediately after the battle of Malines, which resulted in the evacuation

wounds were generally stab-

Aerschot itself. Gelrode and some other villages.

On August 25 the Belgians, sallying out of the defences of Antwerp, attacked the German positions at Malines, drove the enemy from the town and reoccupied.

Aerschot itself. Gelrode and some other house by Germans, with their revolvers levelled at my head. I was compelled to see their dead General. Then my daughter and I were thrown into the street without cloaks or anything. We were massed in the Grand Place, surthern the streets.

Now is the timefor all good Americans to "discover" their own Country En route to The California Expositions

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